

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

FRIDAY AUGUST 14, 1868.

Death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The telegraph Wednesday announced the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, which event took place in Washington, Tuesday night. Mr. Stevens was born in Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, April 4th, 1792. The family were poor, and Thaddeus, when a child, was sickly and lame. His mother believed in his abilities and toiled with all her strength to secure for him the opportunity of acquiring an education. He graduated with honor from Dartmouth College in 1814, and the same year moved to Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, and soon obtained a good practice. In 1828 he took part actively in politics, acting with the Whig party. In 1848 he was first elected to Congress, from the Lancaster district. From his election he sustained the liberties of the people against the encroachments of slavery. In 1859 he took his seat for the third time in Congress, and he has been returned for each term since. His great ability, his strong will, his knowledge of parliamentary tactics, and his undisputed devotion to the cause of human freedom, conspired to make him a leader in Congress, and give him a fame that will not easily die. In public life, while intemperate in his advocacy of measures often, he was on the side of humanity and right, and has earned the plaudits, "well done?" In private life his most commendable trait was generosity. There were many things in the category called "immoral" which he was in the practice of during a great portion of his life. He had great virtues, and abundant vices. His virtues, and what through them he has conferred upon the human family, will outlive the memory of his continued sins against morality.

A Word to Republicans.

[The following article we copy from the last number of the Green Mountain Freeman. The article was undoubtedly written by its able editor, Hon. C. W. Willard, the nominee for Congress in the First Congressional District. The article is candidly written, and should receive fair consideration.—Eds.]

It is a fundamental principle upon which all Republican governments are founded, that "majorities must rule." Societies, associations and parties recognize this truth, and no one ought to expect, in joining any of these bodies, that his individual preference or interest, should take precedence of the wishes or will of a majority of those associated with him. It may be and doubtless is true that majorities are not always right nor are minorities always wrong; yet to adopt any other rule for associated men than that the will of the majority, fairly and legitimately expressed, should have a binding force upon all members composing such bodies, would at once lead to confusion and anarchy, and be destructive of all good sought to be obtained by banding together for mutual protection, action and benefit.

Each individual in joining a political party, for instance, virtually adopts its principles, and promises to support its candidates when fairly nominated. He expects to give up his own personal preferences for men, if perchance the majority of the party happen to have opposite preferences, and put in nomination candidates for office other than those he desired nominated. There is no yielding of principle or sacrifice of true independence in doing this. It is only a concession that others may be right and he unintentionally wrong or misjudging. In other words it is simply an admission that one may not always be infallible, and all other fallible, if they chance to differ from him. We often hear it remarked of well-meaning men who have committed some blunder or petty malfeasance, that such an act was an error of the head rather than of the heart,—that which we are expected to understand that the heart is the safer counsellor, and the man has only been lead astray by the misguided impulse of the head. Now we have often thought the "desires of the heart," were quite as unsafe counsellors as the impulse of the head, and that when we greatly coveted the nomination of a particular man to office, while a majority of our party preferred some other person, it were well to pause and consider whether those desires of the heart had not beguiled our judgment, and led us possibly to consider any one but our favorite an unsuitable candidate for the place.

We have been led to these reflections, by observing a disposition in Franklin County as well as in some other portions of the State, to "bolt" a part of the regularly nominated Republican ticket. A split in any party has a tendency to weaken that party, and should never be permitted, save for good and sufficient reasons. In case an improper unprincipled man forces himself upon the ticket by unfair and disgraceful appliances,—by bribery or by surreptitiously packing the convention or the nominating committee, it is not only right, but it is the duty of all honest men to repudiate and refuse to support such a nominee. The good of the party demands that at our hands. But in this State the instances that would justify a bolt seldom occur. All preliminary meetings for selecting candidates are seasonably called, and all have due notice to attend and put in nomination the very best men. Ordinarily no undue or unjustifiable appliances are used to induce men to be present or to corrupt those who are present. The proceedings are not secret, but all have a chance to participate in the action of the convention. And when a convention thus constituted and carried forward, puts its ticket in nomination, it is the duty of those who participated or might have participated in its proceedings, to cordially support the men put forward as the standard bearers of the party. One's

duty to his party friends demands this; one's self-respect is lowered whenever he swerves from good faith in this matter. Constituted as men are it is impossible to just please everybody, in nominating a man to represent a town or an entire county. But what matters it whether we are pleased or not. If the nominee is a man of ability and character, and is sound on the political issues of the day, he should receive the cordial support of every member of the party nominating him, or belonging to the party which brings him forward. If there were objections to any man's selection as a standard bearer of the party, they should be urged and acted upon before and at the primary meeting of the party.

When a candidate has received a fair nomination at the hands of Republicans it should be the pride of every Republican to give that candidate the largest possible majority in the subsequent election. And we believe every true union man in Franklin County, and in every part of the State, will see the propriety of giving, and have the good sense to give, our regularly nominated tickets an undivided and enthusiastic support.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The great event is the death of Thaddeus Stevens. In all circles, especially political, his life and death is being discussed. By friend and foe alike his remarkable abilities are recognized, although, of course, varied judgments are passed as to his special influence upon the political thought of the age.

The announcement of the presence of the cattle plague at the great stock yards of Communipaw, and the further announcement that a quantity of diseased meat had been sold in the markets of New York and Brooklyn caused much excitement, for a time. It is affirmed that the sales of beef decreased fifty per cent, while the sales of mutton increased correspondingly. The "stamping out" process has been vigorously used, the cattle being slaughtered when the plague made its appearance. The remainder of the diseased cattle, about 60, were yesterday killed, and the carcasses thrown into the rendering vat. The Board of Health are acting in the most energetic and efficient way. Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, pronounces the opinion that the disease is a malignant typhus. The excitement is abating, it being believed that the measures adopted by the authorities will be found adequate to prevent any very extensive spread of the scourge, and to prevent the sale of diseased meats in our markets. We can assure drovers and other dealers that the Board of Health have "got their backs up" about this business, and any man caught trying to fust plague-diseased meats upon our tables will be handled without gloves. Please remember that the wrath of the Board of Health means something, for that selfsame Board is about the most autocratic body of men on this continent, having powers delegated to them which, if they should ever be used unwisely, would be called absolutely despotic.

One good will probably arise from this evil, and this good may be permanent. This is in the inspection of meats for sale. Neither in this city nor in any other city of this continent, we think, is there anything like an adequate vigilance in the matter of food, and especially of meat. Throughout the land there has been gross negligence, criminal carelessness, in this a thing so vital to the sanitary well-being of the public. In our own Washington market—the great market of the metropolis—so long ago as June meat was sold which had every appearance that the meat of the infected animals now presents, and it is even affirmed, with a show of truth, that a year ago cattle supposed to have the Texas fever were sold from one of our yards to be butchered. A suspicious thing on the part of the butchers now is the fact that some of them on last Saturday offered \$55 a head for a drove of 141 cattle which were so sick that many of them could not stand. The butchers were even anxious to get these cattle. Of course if the sales had been effected the meat would have been put upon the market. Ten years in the state prison is that too much for such men? And further, it is asserted that whole flocks of sheep afflicted with the foot-ro have been sold to the butchers of this city and slaughtered. This city and every other city on this continent must, sooner or later, adopt a rigid system of inspection of all articles of food. As the proverb says: "they do these things better in France." We need a system of inspection as arbitrary as those enforced in some of the cities of Europe.

The announcement of the death of Adah Isaacs Menken in Paris revives many of the gossip stories connected with her strange career. The *Tribune* speaks of her as "the actress to whose example may be the successful origin of the nude drama be attributed." She was a native of Chicago. She was first introduced to the New York public in 1869, by Mr. James Nixon, then proprietor of the circus in 16th street. The play which brought her into the great notoriety was of course "Mazeppa." She was after a fashion, so successful in this, that, though she had many followers, the play of "Mazeppa" always suggests her name. Her unhappy marriage relations have given rise to a variety of gossip. More recently this gossip has been intensified by the unenviable notoriety with which her name has been connected with Alexander Dumas, the novelist. Rumor has credited Algernon

Swinburne with being engaged in editing a volume of the late Miss Menken's poetical compositions.

Among the passengers by the "Ville de Paris," which arrived here yesterday was Count Lottum of Russia, who goes to Washington as Secretary to the Russian Legation, succeeding Baron Von Kussow, recalled by his government at the instance of Mr. Seward for being engaged in a duel with Gen. Lawrence.

The New York *Herald* is making something of a noise about being suppressed in France. Shouldn't wonder if Napoleon would be somewhat scared. "Brick" Pomeroy's new paper is to be issued on Monday. Joseph Howard is to be managing editor. N. D. Umer, of the famous Barnum's Museum fire literature, and Caleb Dunn, are to write for the paper.

The excitement in the gold market has very greatly subsided. The market yesterday was weak and unsettled, sales being effected at 146 1/2 @ 147 1/2, closing at 149 1/2. Some of the operators who so earnestly fought for a rise, must have been "bitten."

Money is still easy, abundant, with large lots offerings, &c., at 3 and 4 per cent, on call. The prospects of coming activity in trade are brightening.

Subscription books for the new Atlantic telegraph cable from London to Brest and thence to New York direct—which is to be laid next summer—have been opened by a prominent banking house of this city.

THAT SHEEP STORY.—The story copied by us some time ago, concerning some sheep belonging to Richard Bachelder, of Salisbury, N. H., in whose wool grass grew, it was said, (though Agricola doubted the supposed fact,) has reached the editor of the New York *Mail*, and the following poetry with a moral is the result:

This is the most interesting story that ever we have seen, concerning some New Hampshire sheep who are wearing of the green. 'Twas related by a person on whose honor we rely, he never back-ed cheery trees, and—shouldn't tell a lie. Robert Bachelder, this was the shepherd's name, and he pastured twenty-eight sheep on Salisbury plain. But when the leaves had fallen, and November winds were chill, why out on the open world they couldn't get their fill. So Bobby kindly put them in a well protected shed, with hay enough to feed them, in the mow up over head. And the seed it sifted down and it lodged in their wool, and there it did remain till the April moon was full. And then out went the mutton, all in the rain, you know, and in less than twenty-one days, the seed began to grow, and it grew, and it grew, and it grew, and it grew, and now the grass upon their backs is more'n two inches long. And it is expected, that, later in the year, red, fragrant clover blossoms will appear. The moral of this sheep tale is clear to every eye, that by judicious management, if a person cared to try, he might, with little trouble, and with aid of rainy weather, have his lamb and green peas growing up together."

Kate Stanton, a relative of Elizabeth Cady S., is making speeches in German in support of "Woman's rights," and the strong-minded understand them.

A Newport fisherman, a few days since, hooked a fine bass weighing about forty pounds, and was in the act of bringing it to land, when a shark seized it, and served it in the middle, carrying off the largest part for his dinner.

The highest prize has been awarded this year, at the Berlin University, to an essay on the causes and effects of the American war. It was written by a young nobleman, whose parents live in Posen.

Some of the British officers stationed in Canada have taken to preaching publicly in the colony. An order was issued prohibiting them from doing so. The result has been that two officers of the Rifle Brigade, preferring the pulpit to the parade-ground, have withdrawn from the service.

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Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Smith & Foster would do well to call and settle their accounts before the 1st day of September 1868. Owing to a change that is to be made in the firm at that time, the settlement of accounts now due would save costs and trouble if paid before that date.
Respectfully,
SMITH & FOSTER

July 28, 1868.
P. S.—For the next thirty days Goods will be sold without regard to cost, fail and satisfy yourselves.
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ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and who can no longer prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or sticky, or is it repugnant to the taste? Or does a thick scum rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? Do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back aches, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiotcy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have died for all but the right cure.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Burette. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT DUCHU is the great Burette, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

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